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ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its substantive session of 1994, the Economic and Social Council carried out the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 1990-2000 (resolution 44/236, annex). This review was based, inter alia, on the findings of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, as laid out in the Yokohama Message 1/ and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation 2/ and its Plan of Action. Both the mid-term review and the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/22 A of 2 December 1994.

2. Discussions at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and at the Conference itself had emphasized that adequate resource availability was a key factor for the successful implementation of the International Framework of Action. The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action strongly encouraged financial support for programme activities. It called, equally, for considering ways and means to ensure the functional security and continuity of the secretariat of the Decade. The Trust Fund for the Decade was reconfirmed as a priority mechanism for making resources available for these purposes.

3. The report on the Decade submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session through the Economic and Social Council provides information on the full financial situation of the Decade, including the functioning and the status of the Trust Fund (A/50/201-E/1995/74, paras. 82-87). The report gives a general overview of voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund from a number of donors. It states, however, that the Trust Fund has remained an underfunded facility, barely able to support essential functions of the International Framework of Action and equally limited in its capacity to support disaster reduction projects.

4. The report further points out that the level of contributions to the Trust Fund is still insufficient for both the desired programme activities as well as the core tasks of the International Framework of Action for the Decade. Despite the renewed emphasis placed upon natural disaster reduction as generated by the World Conference and contrary to the strong support expressed for the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action, substantive additional resources have not come forward. In particular, the secretariat of the Decade continues to see itself hampered in its efforts to serve adequately the International Framework for the Decade. Its capacity to coordinate the day-to-day activities of the Decade and to support the transformation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action into concrete action to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters at the country level is being compromised owing to a lack of resources.

5. Consequently, the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, noting the report on the Decade (A/50/201-E/1995/74), expressed its concern about the continuing financial limitations. In its resolution 1995/47 B the Council called for the provision of adequate financial resources and

technical support for the activities of the Decade. It also requested an examination of options from all existing sources for an adequate funding of the core functions of the secretariat of the Decade, and requested that these core functions be specified in the context of the report on the Decade to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

II. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE

6. The secretariat of the Decade was established in early 1990 for the period of the Decade (1990-2000), following the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the International Framework of Action for the Decade (resolution 44/236, annex). The Assembly requested, inter alia, that the secretariat be responsible for the day-to-day coordination of Decade activities and provide substantive and secretarial support to the Special High-level Council and the Scientific and Technical Committee, as well as for other related activities.

7. In order to be able adequately to serve the complex International Framework for the Decade both inside and outside the United Nations system, emphasis had been placed on the establishment of a small but distinctly identifiable secretariat. With a view to the challenging substantive tasks deriving from General Assembly resolution 44/236, the secretariat was expected to draw on the existing expertise of established entities within the United Nations system. Consequently, the secretariat was set up at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in close association with the then Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO). The head of the secretariat reported directly to the then Director-General for International Economic Cooperation.

8. With the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs as Emergency Relief Coordinator and the establishment of the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in 1992 as a result of General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the secretariat for the Decade has become an integral part of that Department. Among other changes brought about by the Department's reorganization in 1994, the Mitigation Branch and the secretariat of the Decade were consolidated under the umbrella of a Disaster Reduction Division, dealing with natural disaster reduction. This was done to further improve internal functioning.

9. In the annex to resolution 46/182 the General Assembly charged the Emergency Relief Coordinator with a wide range of disaster-related responsibilities, from disaster reduction through preparedness, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction to sustainable development. The Disaster Reduction Division, especially the secretariat of the Decade, is responsible for natural disaster reduction activities, both in the context of disaster management and of humanitarian action, as in the fields of environmental protection, natural resource management and sustainable development.

10. Coordination within the United Nations system was ensured since the Decade's preparatory phase through the Steering Committee of the United Nations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and other related organizational entities chaired by the Director-General in close cooperation

with the then United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator. The Steering Committee continued its work during the first half of the Decade. In line with the recommendations of the Decade's mid-term review, the Steering Committee has been extended under the authority of the Emergency Relief Coordinator in his capacity as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

11. The International Framework of Action, which forms the conceptual basis for the core functions of the secretariat of the Decade is defined in detail in the annex to the Decade's founding resolution. The Decade as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236, represented an effort by the international community to establish a cooperative relationship between the scientific community and the United Nations in a field of concern to the Member States.

12. In order to reflect a comprehensive and concerted approach, the Framework was laid out with four major components. These were a national-level mechanism in the form of national Decade committees, a structured approach to coordinated input and support by the United Nations system, a Special High-Level Council for overall advice, the promotion of public awareness and the mobilization of support, as well as a Scientific and Technical Committee. The latter was expected to guide the Decade's activities through programme formulation, the identification of gaps and priorities in the application of scientific and technical knowledge, and the evaluation of the Decade's implementation.

13. With the overall goal of reducing the impact of disasters, the objective of the activities envisaged in the Decade was to mobilize scientific and academic communities through national committees in order to raise public and governmental consciousness to build indigenous capacities in regard to preparedness and prevention of natural disasters.

14. With the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action, the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction reaffirmed the multifaceted function of the Decade secretariat with regard to representing and promoting the issue of natural disaster reduction in disaster management, national development planning and international technical cooperation. Maintaining and facilitating a cooperative and multisectoral dialogue between the international scientific and technical community, the national levels and the United Nations system remains a major challenge.

15. The secretariat of the Decade has engaged in drawing up a concrete plan for activities during the final four years of the Decade, until the end of 1999. This strategic work plan is based on the outcome of the World Conference and embedded in the current strategic planning for the future work of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

III. CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE DECADE

A. Support to and coordination of the International Framework of Action for the Decade

16. Based on the original concept of the Decade as developed by the International Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Decade as reflected in the annex to the Decade's founding resolution 44/236 and as reaffirmed and complemented by the recommendations of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action, the following core activities are discharged by the secretariat of the Decade:

(a) Assistance in strengthening the Special High-Level Council in line with General Assembly resolution 49/22 A. This includes the provision of secretarial support and substantive input to the Council on a regular basis, and the organization of one annual meeting. The substantive input will concentrate on enabling the Council to provide disaster reduction activities worldwide and regionally with authoritative and effective programme guidance, in order to ensure stronger cohesion of disaster reduction activities during the second half of the Decade. The Council will play a leading role in mapping out the disaster reduction strategy for the period beyond the year 2000;

(b) Continuing secretarial and substantive support for the activities of the Scientific and Technical Committee through a permanent dialogue with Committee members, both collectively and individually. This includes the organization of up to two annual meetings, both in substantive and logistical terms. For the remaining years of the Decade, until the end of 1999, the already comprehensive approach of the Committee will have to be broadened further, in order to help integrate disaster reduction into all aspects of national planning for the benefit of achieving sustainable development. The members of the Committee will contribute to the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action through conceptual theme-setting as part of the process towards the end-of-Decade event;

(c) Providing secretarial support and substantive input to the United Nations Steering Committee for the Decade, in particular through a regular dialogue with all concerned agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. This will also include the organization of meetings of the Steering Committee, primarily at the level of its Working Group, both substantively and logistically;

(d) Managing the Trust Fund for the Decade, which remains the key instrument for providing financial resources for the implementation of the International Framework of Action, for the Decade. The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action have re-emphasized the role of the Trust Fund for the Decade and have called for its full utilization both for the provision of resources for disaster reduction activities as well as in support of the work of the secretariat of the Decade.

B. Implementation of the goals of the Decade

17. The secretariat of the Decade, as part of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, is instrumental in facilitating concerted action in the implementation of the goals of the Decade as set forth in the annex to resolution 44/236. The national committees have been playing a vital role in focusing the priority of the Decade on concrete action aimed at disaster reduction at the national and community levels. The core functions of the secretariat in this regard, therefore, are:

(a) To improve the capacities of countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively through:

(i) Facilitating the establishment of national committees and the nomination of national focal points. This activity is based on a comprehensive evaluation of the national committee concept and the development of alternative national level models;

(ii) Facilitating a permanent dialogue among the national committees and focal points, as well as between them and the other components of the International Framework for the Decade, including through maintaining a clearing-house function for disaster reduction related-information;

(iii) Maintaining the dialogue with Governments within the framework of relevant United Nations forums, and through informal mechanisms established since the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction. This dialogue helps bring together policy makers, national committees and national disaster management administrations;

(b) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge and foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge through:

(i) Monitoring the implementation of demonstration projects and evaluating their success on the basis of commonly acknowledged success indicators, to be developed by the secretariat together with the Scientific and Technical Committee and other relevant partners of the International Framework for the Decade;

(ii) Collating and assessing information on existing knowledge and technology and identifying gaps and priorities for future research within the process towards the end-of-Decade event;

(c) To disseminate existing and new technical information relating to measures of assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters through:

(i) Facilitating the development of networks or mechanisms for dialogue among and between universities, other academic or scientific bodies, relevant technical institutions and concerned United Nations organizations and agencies;

(ii) Monitoring and providing support and input for information management networks that relate to disaster management and, in particular, natural disaster reduction, environmental protection, natural resource management, and sustainable development.

C. Follow-up to the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction

18. The third main function of the secretariat relates to the follow-up to the World Conference on National Disaster Reduction and includes the following specific tasks:

(a) Serving as focal point for the International Framework of Action for the Decade and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs for all aspects of disaster reduction in the context of major United Nations programme activities and conferences:

(i) With regard to the implementation of Agenda 21 3/ and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, 4/ the secretariat serves as focal point for natural and environmental disasters in the context of the reporting by the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(ii) The secretariat supports and coordinates input from the International Framework of Action for the Decade, and its participation, into major thematic conferences of the United Nations system and beyond, as well as their respective follow-up;

(b) Facilitating, monitoring and adapting the implementation of the action plan for the International Framework of Action for the Decade, on the basis of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action. This activity includes, in particular, the improved mobilization of adequate resources for the implementation of the Decade as well as the development of a coordinated sectoral and cross-sectoral process at all levels towards the Decade's closing event.

D. Promotion and advocacy

19. Finally, and as part of its core functions, the secretariat of the Decade supports the International Framework of Action for the Decade, and the Emergency Relief Coordinator in his capacity as Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, in all aspects of promotion of the Decade's goals and objectives and advocacy of natural disaster reduction.

IV. CORE STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE DECADE

20. In launching the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the General Assembly stipulated in the annex to its resolution 44/236 that the secretariat of the Decade should be small, with its members drawn, as appropriate, from the international community of disaster reduction experts and

other relevant experts through, inter alia, secondment arrangements with competent United Nations organizations, Governments, and non-governmental organizations.

21. This recommendation was based on the proposal put forward by the International Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/322/Add.1-E/1989/114/Add.1, annex). The Group of Experts had foreseen the secretariat to be headed by a senior technical expert as Director. The staff of the secretariat was supposed to be small at the outset and, in line with the defined tasks, was expected to grow gradually to approximately 10 Professionals.

22. In concurring with the proposals for the establishment of the post of the Director of the secretariat of the Decade, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions based its decision on the broad range of responsibilities entrusted to the head of the secretariat, as described in the earlier sections of the present report. It also based its decision on the accepted estimate for the core staff requirements of the secretariat which would have to be met if the Decade was to be successfully implemented.

23. The core staff requirements that were presented to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions comprised one Director (D-2), one expert (L-5), one expert (L-4), two experts (L-3), one Junior Professional Officer (L-2), one consultant, one seconded expert and 3 General Service and Other level staff.

24. These core requirements took into account the preparatory work for the 1994 World Conference for Natural Disaster Reduction. They could, however, not yet reflect the additional responsibilities of the International Framework for the Decade and in particular of the secretariat, for the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action. They could also not yet take into account the decision made by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session with regard to a structured process towards the end-of-Decade event, in which the secretariat would be charged with additional responsibilities.

25. Consequently, and in the light of the results of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, the current staff resources of the secretariat comprise one Director (D-2), one Senior Adviser (D-1), six professional experts (L-5 to L-2), seven General Service staff, as well as those covered by special service agreements and consultants as appropriate. A detailed breakdown of staff is provided in annex I to the present report.

26. Only the Director of the secretariat and two of the General Service staff incumber temporary posts. All other staff members are being employed either in the form of project personnel, secondments, consultants or temporary assistance.

V. CORE COST OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE DECADE

27. In accordance with the financial arrangements outlined in the annex to General Assembly resolution 44/236, all activities and secretariat costs are

funded from extrabudgetary resources. To this end, the Trust Fund for the Decade has been established as a means to receive voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector.

28. Financial support from the United Nations regular budget has so far covered only the conference-servicing costs for one annual meeting of the Special High-Level Council and an estimated three meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committee during each year of the biennium. The regular budget does not, however, cover travel and per diem expenses in connection with Council and Committee meetings, for which extrabudgetary funding was foreseen. The secretariat was to be financed exclusively from extrabudgetary resources.

29. Since the launching of the Decade, extrabudgetary resources have been made available to the Trust Fund for the Decade in the form of voluntary contributions in an amount of approximately US$ 8 million. Contributions have been received from the Governments of Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. In addition, the European Commission and the Organization of American States have provided financial support through the Trust Fund. In addition, donations have also been received from the Asian Development Bank, the Australian National Committee for the Decade and the German National Committee. It must, however, be noted that access to sources other than traditional donors, in particular the private sector, has been minimal.

30. From the income received in the Trust Fund, an overall expenditure of US$ 7.1 million has been incurred as at the date of the present report. About 87 per cent of this expenditure relates to staff and operational costs of the secretariat. Only 9 per cent of the spending from the Trust Fund refers directly to project-related activities. The balance of 4 per cent has been utilized to cover travel expenses for meetings, primarily of Scientific and Technical Committee members and of delegates from developing countries to the World Conference for Natural Disaster Reduction. Most of the cost of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction was covered from funds outside the Trust Fund, i.e., the United Nations regular budget and the Government of Japan.

31. A detailed table of income per annum and of the related expenditure is provided in annex II to the present report. Most of the voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund have been specifically earmarked for clearly defined activities, including staff components. This has left, and continues to leave, little room for covering unforeseen financial requirements. The secretariat is limited, from a financial point of view, in its efforts to undertake necessary urgent and additional activities that have resource implications beyond the available expert or consultant staff. The annual running costs of the secretariat, including the requirements for core staff, are presented and broken down in annex III to the present report.

VI. FUNDING OPTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT OF THE DECADE

32. With its funding limited to extrabudgetary resources, the Decade has witnessed a factual narrowing of its donor base as well as other difficulties in the implementation of the International Framework of Action during the first half of the Decade. The overall level of financial support has been insufficient, the flow of contributions has been irregular, contributions have in most cases been specifically earmarked, and follow-up activities to successfully implemented projects had been only barely considered when financial commitments were made. Consequently, the secretariat has, in many cases, invested more time in the development and presentation of specific project proposals, the soliciting of related earmarked contributions and the reporting on their implementation than in the tasks of day-to-day management of the Decade and the servicing of the International Framework.

33. Improved financial security for the secretariat would enable more creativity, coherence and sustainability in fulfilling the secretariat's core functions. This would, at the same time, generate more attractive and marketable products that could tell the success story of natural disaster reduction. Such products would, in turn, help to solicit broader financial support for the Decade's activities and the secretariat.

34. The annex to General Assembly resolution 44/236, stipulating financing of the Decade from extrabudgetary resources, defines three basic funding sources for Decade activities, including the costs of the secretariat. These are voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations or other sources. The last of these relate, in particular, to contributions from the private sector.

35. The first half of the Decade has been financed through a combination of extrabudgetary resources, project funds and some staff secondment arrangements. Considering the intended resources as outlined in resolution 44/236 and the experience thus far, detailed below are seven major funding options for the future. These options are not mutually exclusive. Rather, it is expected that a combination of them will best provide the long-term, viable and sustainable financial basis which is of paramount importance to the future effectiveness and continuation of activities in the field of natural disaster reduction.

A. Private sector funding

36. In section IV of the present report, it was pointed out that the majority of the secretariat's overall income has derived from voluntary contributions, made by a limited number of donor Governments. Obviously, the International Framework of Action for the Decade has so far not succeeded in soliciting measurable financial support for Decade activities beyond the traditional donor community, i.e., Governments and/or government-related agencies with responsibilities in the fields of disaster management and technical cooperation. Consequently, the secretariat has, until now, not received any substantive financial input from either international organizations or the private sector.

37. For the remaining years of the Decade, however, and specially in the context of the process towards the end-of-Decade event, this gap will have to be filled. Any strategy for disaster reduction beyond the year 2000 can only be credible to the extent that it also provides clear expectations for adequate resource availability for both disaster reduction activities and the responsible actors. Private sector support, especially in financial terms, will be critical for success and will only come forward on the basis of such a credible approach. In this respect, the strengthened Special High-Level Council, with the support of the secretariat, will develop broad-based fund-raising strategies, with particular emphasis on cooperation with the private sector. The continued political support for this approach from the Member States remains crucial for success.

B. Broadening the donor base for the Decade

38. In addition to improved access to private sector funding, financial security could be increased by broadening the governmental donor base, with regard to both the overall number of donors and the access to a broader spectrum of budget lines at the national level. The World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction reconfirmed the strong linkages between natural disaster reduction, environmental protection, natural resource management and sustainable development. The participating delegations manifested their commitment and interest in seeing natural disaster reduction firmly integrated into national development planning, particularly in developing countries.

39. Consideration might, therefore, be given to involving more States Members of the United Nations in the provision of financial support for the secretariat. At the same time, contributions could be provided to a larger extent from the available budget lines for international development cooperation on the basis of priorities that have been jointly established between the funding and the implementing entities, in terms of both bilateral and multilateral funding.

C. Long-term funding security

40. In order to attain a longer-term funding security for the secretariat during the second half of the Decade, Member States might want to consider pledges for voluntary contributions covering the total period from 1996 to 1999 on the basis of a consolidated action plan and a related appeal. This would particularly facilitate the secretariat's role and responsibilities within the coordinated and well-structured process towards the end-of-Decade event.

D. Trust Fund for the Decade as a channelling mechanism

41. A further option for the better funding of core activities of the secretariat is the improved utilization of the Trust Fund as a channelling mechanism for voluntary contributions to project activities, in both the bilateral and the multilateral context. This would enable the secretariat, in its capacity as manager of the Trust Fund, to draw upon a minimal administrative overhead charge on such contributions, currently fixed at a level of 3 per cent

of the overall amount. This option is commensurate with the proposals as laid down in paragraphs 87 (a) to (c) of the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/201-E/1995/74).

E. Secondment of expertise

42. Another option for strengthening the secretariat's staffing is the secondment of specialist expertise from Governments, the United Nations system, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. This possibility has been insufficiently used. The reasons for this are manifold, but obviously the general state of the secretariat's functional security has implications for the attractiveness of secondment.

F. Synergy within the Department of Humanitarian Affairs

43. In the process of restructuring the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and for the purpose of taking full advantage of the complementarity of the secretariat and the Department's Disaster Mitigation Branch, these two components have been brought together under the umbrella of the Disaster Reduction Division. Within the Disaster Reduction Division, the secretariat and the Disaster Mitigation Branch remain mutually supportive and have brought their respective work plans in line on the basis of the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action. As Director of the Division, the Director of the secretariat ensures full cooperation with all other concerned entities of the Department in matters relating to natural disaster reduction and is able to draw on their expertise, where appropriate.

44. The expertise of the Disaster Mitigation Branch in support of the core functions of the secretariat relates to the assessment of risk, the formulation of disaster reduction strategies and the initiation of project activities in the context of technical cooperation at the country level. The World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction has reconfirmed this important aspect of goals and objectives of the Decade. The demands placed on the Branch in terms of resources have, however, already increased in relation to the Branch's own traditional responsibilities, as a direct consequence of the World Conference. Given the existing financial limitations of the Branch, which itself has to rely on extrabudgetary resources for more than 50 per cent of its funding, the concrete support potential for core functions of the secretariat must be considered marginal.

G. Regular budget

45. While the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1995/47 B, had requested the Secretary-General to include in his report an examination of options from all existing sources for an adequate funding of the core functions of the secretariat of the Decade, the Secretary-General believes that in the present financial situation of the Organization, the regular budget is not a funding option for the secretariat, whose original mandate is clearly predicated on being funded exclusively from voluntary resources.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

46. The financial situation of the secretariat of the Decade, as part of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, remains fragile, despite the explicit commitment of the international community to the implementation of the goals of the Decade as pronounced at the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and its follow-up so far. The gap between expectations placed upon the International Framework of Action for the Decade, in particular the secretariat of the Decade, and the resources provided for this purpose has widened even further.

47. As highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/201-E/1995/74, para. 108 (b)), it is critical to ensure adequate resources for the secretariat.

48. In order to provide for financial stability of the Decade during the remaining period until 1999, in particular with a view to mapping the international community's strategy for disaster reduction beyond the year 2000, all options discussed in section VI of the present report should be considered and implemented without delay, within the context of a comprehensive and consolidated financial strategy. The strategy should be developed by the secretariat, as part of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, in close consultation with all partners of the International Framework for Action for the Decade. The General Assembly may therefore wish to consider providing additional regular budget resources to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs for the remaining period of the Decade until 1999, for the specific purpose of strengthening the secretariat of the Decade. This, in combination with a broadening of the donor base, contributions from the private sector and continued secondment arrangements, would ensure the viability and effectiveness of the Decade and all that it represents.

Notes

1/ See A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, annex II.

2/ Ibid., chap. I, annex I.

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol. I and vol. I/Corr.1, vol. II, vol.III and vol. III/Corr.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

4/ Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, 25 April-6 May 1994 (A/CONF.167/9 and Corr.1 and 2). (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

ANNEX I

Staffing table for the secretariat
of the Decade at September 1995

Level	Post
D-2	Director
D-1	Special adviser
L-5	Senior expert
L-4	Promotion officer
L-3	Managing editor (outposted to Italy)
L-3	Technical expert for project development
L-3	Technical expert (outposted to Costa Rica)
L-2	Associate expert
GS/OL	Seven posts

ANNEX II

Trust Fund for the Decade

Statement of income and expenditures for the period 1990-1995 a/

(United States dollars)

	1990	1991	1990-1991	1992	1993	1992-1993	1994	1995 b/	1994-1995 b/	Total
Income	943 223 c/	1 162 591	2 105 814	1 339 685	1 225 022	2 564 707	2 190 302	1 183 349	3 373 651	8 044 172
Expenditure										
Staff and other personnel costs	322 489	586 439	908 928	621 199	1 048 913	1 670 112	1 039 619	1 059 409	2 099 028	4 678 068
Travel	65 989	35 464	101 453	36 525	124 700	161 225	300 226	148 343	448 569	711 247
Contractual services	0	0	0	29 986	45 580	75 566	5 869	17 939	23 808	99 374
Operating expenses and others	11 971	2 862	14 833	25 222	(6 060)	19 162	82 884	39 484	122 368	156 363
Training, fellowships, grants and others	0	38 800	38 800	58 800	132 224	191 024	177 386	195 240	372 626	602 450
Equipment and supplies, acquisitions	0	32 381	32 381	6 924	21 804	28 728	9 836	0	9 836	70 945
Subtotal	400 449	695 946	1 096 395	778 656	1 367 161	2 145 817	1 615 820	1 460 415	3 076 235	6 318 447
Programme support costs	52 058	90 473	142 531	95 279	162 827	258 106	209 984	189 927	399 911	800 548
Total expenditure	452 507	786 419	1 238 926	873 935	1 529 988	2 403 923	1 825 804	1 650 342	3 476 146	7 118 995

a/ Extract from the official United Nations statement of accounts.

b/ Figures per statement of income and expenditures as at 31 July 1995.

c/ Income for 1990 includes opening balance of $67,606.

ANNEX III

Annual costs of the secretariat of the Decade and its core project activities

(1995 level - in thousands of United States dollars)

	Type of expenditure		Annual cost	
	A. Core staff			
	Director	D-2	185.3	
	Assistant to the Director	G-6	89.1	
	Information systems expert (1/2)	G-5	36.0	
	Administrative secretary	G-4	66.0	
	Secretary (1/2)	G-3	30.0	
	Subtotal			406.4
	B. Non-staff costs			
1.	General temporary assistance		10.0	
	Consultants		40.0	
	Representation of Decade major conferences		40.0	
	Official travel of staff		80.0	
	Training		1.0	
	External translation		25.0	
	External printing		75.0	
	Telecommunications		50.0	
	Hospitality		1.0	
	Miscellaneous services		5.0	
	Office supplies		10.0	
	Office equipment (rental and maintenance)		16.0	
	Data-processing equipment (hardware and software)		10.0	
	Grants and contributions to organizations undertaking promotional activities for the Decade		180.0	
	Subtotal			543.0
2.	Scientific and Technical Committee, annual session (outside Geneva, without interpretation)		120.0	
	Special High-Level Council, annual session (New York)		60.0	
	Subtotal			180.0
	Total, A + B			1 129.4

	Type of expenditure		Annual cost	
	C. Core project activities			
1.	**Staff**			
	Special Adviser to Director	D-1 (172) a/		
(a)	**Promotional activities**			
	Expert	L-4	142.1	
	Associate programme officer (field)	L-3	117.7	
	Consultants	---	51.5	
	Information systems expert (1/2)	G-5	36.0	
	Secretary	G-4	66.0	
(b)	**Decade newsletter "Stop Disasters"**			
	Expert (field)	L-3	117.7	
	Consultant (field)	---	18.0	
	Editor	---	51.6	
	Secretary (1/2)	G-4	33.0	
(c)	**Management and coordination**			
	Expert	L-5	162.2	
	Expert	L-3	117.7	
	Consultant	---	81.0	
	Secretary	G-4	66.0	
(d)	**Research and evaluation**			
	Expert	SSA (162) a/		
	Consultant	---	96.0	
	Junior Professional Officer	L-2 (102) a/		
	Secretary (1/2)	G-3	30.0	
(e)	**Early warning and information systems**			
	Senior officer	P-5	157.6	
	Associate programme officer	P-2	93.3	
	Consultant	---	42.0	
	Secretary (1/2)	G-4	33.0	
	Subtotal			1 512.4

	Type of expenditure	Annual cost	
2.	Non-staff project costs		
(a)	Promotional activities	166.3	
(b)	Decade newsletter "Stop Disasters"	189.6	
(c)	Management and coordination	573.4	
(d)	Research and evaluation	515.0	
(e)	Early warning and information systems	100.0	
	Subtotal		1 544.3
	Total, C		3 056.7
	Grand total, A + B + C		4 186.1

a/ Direct funding.